

The plea is for team-work. What the General Assembly says let us do. Its wisdom ought to be greater than any individual or any committee. Its plan should be given a trial. The past is littered with the waste of plans adopted and untried or tried in part.

If the call of the Assembly is for so much money in so many months we should bend every energy to secure that in the time and to the amount specified. Then we can step up.

Let there be team-work in the Synods' work. All the Presbyteries can do more work together than the Presbyteries separately. What if this or that work does not benefit me as much as I like in my Presbytery! What helps the Synod as a whole helps each Presbytery eventually.

In the Presbytery there is often more team-work than anywhere else. Above all let the members of the Church work together. It is a sad state of affairs when Mrs. Dr. Doolittle will not do anything because she does not like the President, Mrs. Much-talk. How cruel it is to the pastor who is giving his life's blood to his Church to find Mr. Particular will not sit even on the same side of the church with Mr. Getting Rich. When Mrs. High-Flyer is unwilling for her daughters to go to the Sunday-school or take part in the Christian Endeavor Society, because some "very plain people from the ally" are present and seem interested, religion, even of a pale blue kind, is very thin.

If we love Christ we will work—we will work anywhere—we will work with anybody.

A. A. L.

## Contributed

### PLACE NAMES IN THE VIRGINIAS. After the Revolution.

By Rev. W. H. T. Squires.

#### Wetzel County.

Tyler county is divided (1856) and Wetzel takes its place between the Ohio and Pennsylvania line.

Again a distinguished local name is placed on the face of the county beside Doddridge. Lewis Wetzel was the son of a German immigrant, John Wetzel, who had settled on Wheeling creek. The young man soon distinguished himself as a hunter and warrior. At 13 years of age he and his brother affected a most daring, almost miraculous, escape from their Indian captors. First and last Lewis Wetzel is accredited with having killed 37 Indians. He was a tower of strength in all the dark days of Indian outrages in Virginia and Kentucky.

Long after he had passed away his exploits were remembered and this fine county placed as a perpetual memorial to his skill and courage.

#### Alexandria County.

The smallest county of Virginia is Alexandria, covering only 32 square miles. It is also the last county formed in the State, except a few counties in the extreme Southwest. While there may be changes in county lines it is to suppose that they will be few for many years to come.

When the District of Columbia was formed this portion of Fairfax county was ceded to the general government for the capitol city. Later it was ceded back to the State as the Maryland grant seemed to be sufficient (1847). Of late years the retrocession of Alexandria and its re-incorporation has been agitated.

Arlington, the beautiful estate with its mansion across the river from Washington, was

built by George Washington Park Custis, grandson of Mrs. Washington, and named for the old Custis estate in Northampton county. It was the property of his daughter, Mrs. Robt. E. Lee, at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was seized at the time, but later purchased and is now famous as a National cemetery.

Alexandria, a very prosperous manufacturing city, occupies a corner of the little county. The original name of Alexandria was Belhaven. The present name was conferred for the Alexander family upon whose estate most of the city was built.

#### Boone County.

The southern part of Kanawha county that lies in the valley of Coal river was organized in 1847 and received the name of Daniel Boone, most famous of frontiersmen. He was for a time a magistrate of Kanawha county.

Daniel Boone (1735-1820), the grandson of George Boone, a Quaker immigrant from Exeter, England, was the son of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan. Squire Boone moved to Holman's Ford on the Yadkin (1748). Daniel was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His education came mostly from field and forest. Strong, brave and inured to the hardships of frontier life, he became an ideal scout. He married Rebecca Bryan (1755), but as civilization approached he set out for Kentucky (May 1, 1769), a perilous journey over lofty mountains and through the trackless forests. He built a fort on the Kentucky river, called Boonesborough, to which he brought his wife and a company of 30 in safety. Among them was Benjamin Logan. Boone was captured at Salt Licks, Kentucky, carried to Ohio, adopted by Black Fish, escaped, though pursued by 450 savages, and returned to Boonesborough safely. He rejoined his family in North Carolina (1778), returned to Kentucky (1780). Daniel and his brother, Squire Boone, were attacked by the Indians. Daniel made a narrow escape, but Squire was killed. At the fatal battle of Blue Licks (1782) Daniel and his two sons fought side by side, one son was killed, the other was wounded. When Kentucky became a State the title to Boone's land was disputed. He was indignant, left Kentucky and settled at Point Pleasant, Va., then in Kanawha county. He moved to Missouri (1795), and received from the Spanish government a grant of 800 acres. Again the title was upset, but Boone received from Congress 850 acres. When 82 years old he made a hunting trip to Kansas. He kept his coffin conveniently under his bed. In 1845 his remains and those of his wife were removed to Frankfort, Ky., by the Legislature of that State. The court town of Boone county is Madison.

#### Hancock County.

The year of 1848 was prolific in new counties. Four appear in various sections of Western Virginia, namely, Hancock, Wirt, Putnam and Wyoming. It is clear that the legislators have again returned to the heroic days of the Revolution for their nomenclature. Politics is laid aside.

Hancock takes the most northern place in Virginia, as it occupies the tip of the Panhandle. It was made, of course, from the older county of Brooke.

It is generally supposed that the name was conferred for John Hancock (1737-93), of Quincy, Mass. He was educated at Harvard and became a wealthy banker. He entered the Legislature (1776) of Massachusetts. After the "Boston Massacre" he acted upon the committee that demanded the removal of the British army and made a splendid ovation over those slain. The British, at the outbreak of

hostilities, complimented Hancock and Samuel Adams by trying to seize them. This led directly to the battle of Lexington.

The first issue of the Declaration of Independence bore Hancock's name alone as president of Congress. He later became major-general of the Massachusetts militia and acted as governor of the State until his death. John Hancock was as noble a patriot as this country has ever produced, and the Legislature honored themselves when they honored him.

The State of Virginia had a noble patriot of the same name, George Hancock (1755-1820). He was a colonel of infantry during the Revolution. In 1793 he went to Congress as a Democrat, retiring 1797. He was a man of unusual popularity. He died at Fotheringay, Va. It is entirely probable that the county name had a reference to this Hancock as well as to the other.

The little town Poe recalls the family of Indian scouts and fighters of pioneer days.

#### Wirt County.

Wirt county lies between Wood and Calhoun entirely in the valley of the Little Kanawha.

The long, varied and eminently useful life of William Wirt (1772-1834). Born in Bladensburg, Md., he (1795) married a daughter of Dr. George Gilmer. He was the intimate friend and neighbor of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He became chancellor of Eastern District of Virginia (1802), moved to Williamsburg, thence to Norfolk, thence to Richmond. The trial of Aaron Burr, one of the most noted in our criminal history, was in his court. Monroe made him attorney-general (1817), which office he held through the Adams administration. He is the author of "British Spy," "Life of Patrick Henry," "Rainbow," "Old Bachelor," and "Triumph of Liberty in France."

Wirt's life was written by John Pendleton Kennedy.

Elizabeth is so called for Elizabeth, wife of David Beauchamp.

Norfolk, Va.

### THE UNDEMOCRACY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

Judge John Newton Lyle.

#### III.

"If the pastor does not represent his people in the Presbytery whom does he represent?" asks The Presbyterian of the South.

How can he represent the congregation when he is not a member of the Church? Does he attend Presbytery because he is its pastor? Is he not required to be present at the meetings of that court, whether he has a charge or not? Is he not at Presbytery, solely, because he is a member of it and not of the congregation he serves as pastor? If he resigned his pastorate and had no other would he not continue to attend his Presbytery, all the same? Then, what follows from these facts? Why, that in Presbytery he represents himself or that body to which he belongs, one or the other, or both, and not the congregation he serves, and of which he is not a member.

Such is the anomalous situation in which the teachers of the Presbyterian Church find themselves. It comes of the makers of its form of government grafting an aristocratic feature onto a spiritual commonwealth. They must have borrowed it from the Church of Rome. The two principles, those of democracy and aristocracy, blended in a church court have always led to injustice, tyranny and disaster.

The seventy, at Jerusalem, composed of priests, scribes and elders, brought disaster on the Jews by rejecting Jesus as the Christ when he offered himself. It was illegally made